Base of beak finely, if at all, punctate, and median impression deep or not 49a

49a(49). Scutellum elongate-triangular 50

Scutellum broadly U-shaped, slightly concave in front 49b

49b(49a). Dorsum black, surface smooth; elytral intervals at base flat; beak at base under antennal scrobes toothed and hairy; Panama; male ..... **crinitus,** n. sp.

Dorsum brown, surface uneven; elytra with fourth interval and its striae at base depressed; beak ventrally neither toothed or hairy; Peru; female ..... **semirubripes**

LITERATURE CITED

VAURIE, P. 1966. A revision of the neotropical genus *Metamasius* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Rhynchophorinae). Species Groups I and II. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 131: 211-338.

..... 1967. *Ibid.* Species Group III. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 136: 175-268.

DESCRIPTORS: Coleoptera; Curculionidae; Metamasius; new species; Panama.

BOOK REVIEW

SELANDER, R. B. AND J. M. MATHIEU. 1969. Ecology, Behavior, and Adult Anatomy of the Albida Group of the Genus *Epicauta* (Coleoptera, Meloidae). Illinois Biological Monographs, No. 41, 168 pp., 60 figs. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. Price $5.95.

In this volume is presented a systematic study of eight species of blister beetles. Specimens were studied in detail in both the laboratory and in the field. Several preliminary chapters are devoted to method and to the composition and systematic position of the group. This is followed by a long chapter covering bionomics. One of the major elements of this chapter is devoted to the food choices of the various species. Data are also presented on seasonal distributions of the species, longevity, cleaning habits, and all aspects of behavior other than sexual. The next chapter is entirely concerned with sexual activity, this being described in great detail. Most of the 60 figures and photos depict courting and mating activities. This chapter is followed by one on adult anatomy and this in turn by one on the interrelationships among the various species. The last chapter contains a key to the adults with a listing of the synonomy and locality records for each species.

This writer enjoyed this book. He feels that it should serve as a model for the study of insect ecology and ethology. The writer sees such studies as making up one of the major aspects of entomological research of the future. Only through the results of work like this will we ever understand the hows, wheres, and whys of insect life. This reviewer feels that this work is very well done. It is highly recommended for a position in the library of the entomologist where it can be consulted as a most useful model or design for research in entomology.—N. M. D.